

**Country:** Spain

**Committee:** FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)

**Agenda Item:** Ensuring sustainable food production and distribution to accommodation the increasing world population

Spain is a European country which is also located in extreme southwestern Europe. The capital city is Madrid. Spain has a population of 47.1 million people approximately, including Spanish people, (84.8%) Moroccan people, (1.7%) Romanian people, (1.2%), and others (12.3%). A constitutional monarchy is its government Felipe VI of Spain being the head of state. Spain’s area is 505,990 km². Catalonia, which is an autonomous community of Spain, is designated as a nationality by its Statute of Autonomy. Spanish is the 4th most spoken language in the world. In the 16th, 17th & 18th century, Spain was the most powerful nation. Nowadays serving as a powerful gateway to the European Union, North Africa, Middle East and Latin America, Spain’s capitalist mixed economy is the 4th largest in the EU and 14th largest worldwide. Due to its convenient geographic location, beautiful and numerous coastlines and vibrant culture, Spain is a popular destination for tourists.

In Spain, being around first place, covid-19 disease has increased hunger and poverty worldwide. Statistics show that approximately 40% of the food produced in America is never eaten and if just half of the potential food waste worldwide were recovered. Every 10 seconds, a child dies from hunger on the earth. Chad, Zambia, Central African Republic, Sierra Loni, East Timor, Niger, Yemen, Afghanistan, Haiti, and Madagascar are the countries that suffer from hunger the most while China, India, and the United States waste the most. Sustainable production systems are manufacturing processes that conserve natural resources and energy. They do not negatively impact the environment or the communities around them, nor harm the people working in them. Plenty of food is produced worldwide, but because of distribution issues, not all people can take the advantage of nourishment

FAO & Spain initiatives have strengthened policies and investments to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, ensured an inclusive economic growth for agriculture and aquaculture, increased efforts to reduce food loss and waste, helped smallholders to access global markets, supported the prevention and response to animal and plant diseases. In 2020, Spain strengthened its support towards the most vulnerable populations with more than half of its contribution of EUR 3.2 million directed towards mitigating the impacts of the covid-19 pandemic. Christopher Hume: (Sherburne Park, Toronto, Canada) has worked on water treatment of rain. Blaine Brownell: (Solar Leaf Project, Hamburg, Germany) has worked on a living moss wall using the building's moss as an energy source thanks to the bioreactor.

Thousands of farmers protested in streets of Madrid, their objective is to demand a fair wage for the agricultural sector in Spain & political action to guarantee retail prices for fruit and vegetables that are livable for farmers. But sadly there are no policies to be found in Spain except for protest done by the people.

To solve this problem, sustainable ingredients can be used, water & energy efficiency can be improved, food waste can be reduced etc.